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of the critical historian has been somewhat relaxed. There are many indications that under the control of his conception of the tradition he overstrains many an early utterance. It would not be difficult to dispute, for example, his understanding of II Clement I. 1, and in that connection to challenge his whole view. It is more profitable, however, to emphasize the positive merits of this important work, and the gratifying fact is that a master in historical study presents his results with such lucidity and charm.

FRANCIS A. CHRISTIE.

BOOKS OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Quellenkunde der Deutschen Geschichte. (DAHLMANN-WAITZ.)

Herausgegeben von PAUL HERRE. Achte Auflage. (Leipzig: K. F. Koehler. 1912. Pp. xx, 1290.)

THE slender guide to books on German history which Dahlmann published for his students in 1830, and which was given by Waitz in 1869 a new and improved arrangement, has, after more than fourscore years, reached proportions of which its original author never dreamed. In its new eighth edition, this "handbook" of 1290 pages, solidly bound, classifies over 32,000 separate works (as nearly as one can judge by several calculations), grouped under 13,380 numbers. It has been prepared under the experienced editorship of Paul Herre, assisted by forty-two co-workers, most of whom are already men of note. Such subdivision of labor has made possible intensive expert work in each field. A full table of contents shows the subjects for which each contributor is responsible, and at the same time makes clear the general plan according to which the books are classified. It contains nearly 10,000 more items than the seventeenth edition, published only six years ago. The general plan of the book remains the same, but there are a few modifications of a minor character: improvements have been made in the marginal catch-words and the page-headings so that the user finds his place more easily; space is saved by using a much smaller type for less important works; new sections on *Methodologie* by Bernheim, on *Landeskunde und Topographie* by Kötzschke, and on *Bibliothekskunde* by Brandt have been introduced; and the space devoted to works dealing with the history of Germany and Austria in the nineteenth century has been considerably increased. As the editor succeeded in getting the last page through the press before the first pages were eight months old, he has been able, so he says, to include practically all important books which appeared before the spring of the present year.

One regrets the absence of the asterisks which, in some of the earlier editions, and in such bibliographies as those of Gross and Monod, give the beginner a clue to the works which are most important; this innocent, helpful device, which takes practically no space, has been eschewed by the editors with the same scientific severity as in the seventh edition,

"um die hier unvermeidliche Subjektivität des Urteils der einzelnen Bearbeiter möglichst auszuschalten". That a bibliography which gives some very brief characterizations of the books mentioned is desired and used, is evidenced by the popularity of Victor Loewe's little, critical guide which has reached a third edition (1910) within ten years. Even the very briefest critical notes, however, are unfortunately quite out of the question in a one-volume work which aims at such comprehensiveness as this eighth edition of *Dahlmann-Waitz*.

The editors have not felt obliged by any means to rescue from oblivion all doctoral dissertations and *Schulprogramme*; they have exercised wise discrimination. On the other hand, they do not appear to have paid great attention to works in other languages than German. Important works in the Slavic languages (with the exception of some bibliographies) are not given. "Andrew White", author of *Aus meinem Diplomatenvleben*, is indexed as being a different person from the author of the *Geschichte der Fehde zwischen Wissenschaft und Theologie*. In cases of translations from familiar modern languages it is a question whether in bibliographical works it would not be better to follow the practice of Professor Gross and give the title and date of the edition of the original language, adding the fact of its translation, rather than to give only the data of the translated edition.

In spite of any differences of opinion as to omissions or inclusions, no student of German history can have any feeling except that of profound gratitude for the care and comprehensiveness with which Dr. Herre and his forty-two *Mithelfer* have accomplished the burdensome task of bringing up to date this indispensable historical guide.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

An Introduction to the Sources relating to the Germanic Invasions.

By CARLTON HUNTLEY HAYES, Ph.D., Lecturer in History, Columbia University. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, vol. XXXIII., no. 3.] (New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1909. Pp. 229.)

THE title of this volume of the *Studies* reveals its nature. It is a review of the sources of our knowledge about the Germans before the migrations and about the migrations themselves. It consists of discussions of all the Greek and Latin writers whose works deal with this movement, with frequent translated extracts from their writings, and with brief (but adequate) sketches of the historical background. It makes very clear the impression which the author seeks to convey, "of the fragmentary character, the irrelevancy, the lack of critical insight, the hopeless inadequacy, which distinguish almost all the existing material".

The writers discussed range in time from Caesar to Paul the Lombard. The writers before Theodosius the Great are disposed of rather